CAPE

- AT THE -

We show this season a large variety in Men's Cape Overcoats, in Scotches and Friezes, at prices ranging from \$15 to \$25. These garments are extensively worn by nobby dressers in all the large cities, and are bound to become popular in Indianapolis.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE (BIG FOUR Rail- way)

WE ARE TOO BUSY To write advertisements. The papers, we know, will suffer from the loss of our literary contributions; they will be missed by the readers. But as long as the wise and good people make such a rush on us we shall be obliged to postpone our literary labors and attend to the wants of those who are looking to us for railway tickets, alceping car, parlor-car and chair-car accommodations in our palace trains.

To California! To Oregon! To Colorado! (Do you

know Colorado is becoming about as popular in winter as in summer!) To Florida! Yes, sir, to Florida. Notwithstanding the yellow fever, many are preparing for their winter flight to its sunny clime.

The Asheville, N. C., region, with its high altitude and mild climate, is attracting great attention from refugees from winter. Our trains reach this winter paradise in twenty hours.

The there is always popular Old Point Comfort and size thousand attractions on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway. Our popular lines to Washington, D. U., Baltimore and Philadelphia still lead all competltors. In fact, it is a very out-of-the-way place, indead, East, West, North or South, that the Kankakee and its connections is not the best route to reach it. Come to the popular office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, for tickets or information. TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart..... 3:55am 3:45pm

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN. Dist. Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO'S MURDERED GIRL.

The Corpse Identified and a Number of Suspected Men Placed Under Arrest.

CHICAGO. Nov. 19 .- At a late hour Saturday hight policemen found a young woman, plainly dressed, lying in a pool of blood on the pavement, on the Grand boulevard, near Forty-third street. She was taken to a hospital, where a ghastly wound was discovered on the back of her head. The woman was unconscious and died in a short time. The police have identified her as Eva Mitchell, aged nineteen. She came here from Washington, Ia, six months ago, and until last month worked as a domestic in a boarding-house. Since leaving there, she had been employed by a patent medimanufacturing firm and resided with her step-brother's family. The young woman was undoubtedly murdered, but by whom and for what reason are mysteries the police have so far failed to clear up. A boy living on Forty-third street saw two men and a woman alight from a Forty-third-street car early in the evening and walk down the boulevard. They stopped just where the body was afterwards found and remained there, engaged in parnest conversation. The boy did not watch them long, but passed on to his home. Soon after that, strange noises were heard by people living along the boulevard in that vicinity, but no attention was paid to them, as they were attributed to some of the numerous parties driving and down. A more important has been obtained from a flagat the railroad track at Fortieth street, who claims an intimate acquaintance with Miss Mitchell. He says that the girl called Saturday evening at his shanty, to bid him goodbye, saying she was going to get married. She was in a buggy driven by a young man whom the flagman thinks he could identify. The police have not yet found any trace of the young man. The Hyde Park police have arrested two men on suspicion of connection with the murder. The authorities refused to make their names public at present. An inquest into the cause of the young woman's death will be held, at which interesting developments are expected. Soon after the first two men were arrested two others were captured as knowing something of the crime. The men's names are now given as Thomas Masterson, N. O. Gray, Robert Leyton and H. A. Stowell. The Hyde Park police refuse to say which one of the men is sup-

posed to have killed the girl. Two Lives Lost Through a Match. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 19 .- Mrs. Thomas ritzpatrick attempted to light a pre this morning with a parlor-match. The head fell off, igniting her clothing. She ran down stairs ensoloped in flames. Her father and son tried to smother the flames and both were badly burned. another son threw water over the unfortunate woman and quenched the flames. Mrs. Fitzpatrick and her father were fatally burned.

A Cough, Cold or Sere Throat Should not be neglected. Brown's Brouchial Troches are a simple remedy and give prompt plief 25 cents a box.

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Fair weather; stationary tem-

Young Lady-Papa, what does swoolful Father-I don't know, my dear. Have you consulted the dictionary?

Young Lady-Yes, and the word is not Father-Well, try "The Quick and the Dead." If it isn't there it doesn't mean any-

Change the spelling and it means "fuls wool"—poetic way of writing "full of wool."

That describes those

SPLENDIDSUITS

We are offering now—fit, finish and fabric guaranteed—at less money than any house in this market offers. Twenty to 30 per cent. less than merchant tailor work, and yet equaling it at every point.

WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS

BARBER'S REMORSE.

Being Lured Into Marriage by an Adventuress, He Ends His Career by Suicide.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- Fred Barber, of

Sheffield, England, who committed suicide at Suspension Bridge, Friday night last, came to the Prospect Hotel, on the 14th inst., with a woman giving the name of Mary Patterson Hill, and later in the evening was married to her by Rev. Mr. Stowitt, a Presbyterian clergyman of the Falls. They were believed to have then gone to Hamilton, from which place Barber returned to the bridge alone on Friday night, and shot himself, as reported. The following letter, which was found in his satchel, and which was produced at the coroner's inquest on Saturday, shows that Barber was infatuated with the woman, but that he could not legally marry her: Nov. 13.-My Dearest: True yet, although this will be, I now feel, the last time I shall ever dare to address you so. I can't trust myself to see you again, as my heart overcomes my head and makes me say and promise things which we both know are impossible, unless we count on certain ruin to this world Up to my landing in this country, I was an honorable man. Since then I have been a dishonorable fool in my intercourse with you. Had I sense to see the drift of your letters, would have realized that you wished to put something to me and make me understand that what we wished for could not be. On Saturday you were straight and honorable, and I could not see it. Since then you have given me the opportunity over and over again to say I would withdraw my attentions, and even last night you were straight and true. In your presence am unable to think of anything but yourself. I cannot look in any other direction. You know, and I know well, that any ceremony that we might go through as a marriage would be illegal, either here or at home. What is the use, then, of putting ourselves in a more equivocal position than at present! There is some arrangement, you tell me, at present with your friend in Montreal, for your going home again. Be it so. He is a man of true thought, and I feel myself, compared to him, a worm. I have thought my self sincere (God help me, where is the sincerity) I have no right to address you; you are superior to me, both in th ught and action, and everything else. I keep thinking from your having my letters all tied up that you had made up your mind to this, and intended it should be so. Forget me, Pollie. Wipe me out as not worthy to tie your shoes. I feel it so, I won't persecute you again but shall look upon it as an honor to be able to de anything I can for you at any time, if you wish it. know I deserve shooting for the crime of trifling, but God knows it has been without thought of being so and yet I can now see what I have done. I can also see that after my vacillating conduct of yesterday you could not respect me as a man of moral courage and as one you could look up to. This all seems well, and I feel I have done you wrong. Forgive me if you can, but our loving intercourse shall cease, and then per

feel I have wronged horribly. Punishment will over-take me, and I deserve it, and shall not try to run away from it. You asked me for your letters, which have, during the last three months, brought a comfort to me I cannot describe, and I am in honor bound to comply with your request. I have not slept all might, am sick, and don't know what to do. I dare not see you. Break this off, for God's sake, and our own happiness. What we proposed to do would only bring more unhappiness than we have ever experienced. I cannot say more; but to legally marry we cannot, and the other way means destruction to ourselves and our children, whatever we may think when we are talking to one another. Good-bye. God bless you, my darling. Still your Some Toronto gentlemen who have known Barber for a year past, and who came to the Bridge after the suicide, thought him a widower, but Coroner Cornell understands that he had a wife living in England. His view is consistent

with the foregoing letter, which was not mailed,

and it is believed that his remorse over being

lured into a marriage with the Hill woman im-

haps you will be able to look up to the man whom I

pelled him to suicide. The Hill woman has disappeared, and no one at the Bridge knows any thing about her. The woman whom Fred Barber married on Wednesday, but two days before he killed himself, and who gave her name as Mary Pattison Hill, turns out to be identical with a dissolute woman of this city known as Polly Bredin. She has been for five years past living in various houses. There can be no doubt that it was the discovery of the disgraceful connection he had un willingly formed that drove Basber to suicide. Polly Bredin is handsome and well educated, and contrived to thoroughly dupe Barber. Her identity was discovered owing to her claiming the body of her alleged husband.

THE LINDAUER FAILURE.

Creditors Ask that Confessions of Judgment be Set Aside and an Assignment Declared. CHICAGO, Nov. 19 .- Wallerstein & Co. and J. M. Myers Brothers, creditors of Lindauer Brothers & Co., who failed Friday, were not among those who secured preferential judgments, and filed a petition this afternoon asking the County Court to declare the failure an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and thus cut out the judgment creditors and two Chicago banks to whom insolvents transferred \$78,000 worth of accounts. The petition is the first of its kind ever filed in the Chicago courts. In effect it means that Lindauer Brothers & Co., having declined to make a voluntary assignment, an involuntary one will be forced, and if the attempt is successful, then the assets of the firm will be divided equally among all the creditors and the preferred ones will be shut out. The petition asserts that the firm of Lindauer Bros. & Co. did a business of upwards of a million dollars a year; that it has been insolvent for two years, with liabilities much in excess of the assets, and that for six months past it knew it was insolvent. It is also alleged that on Nov. I the firm was indebted for borrowed money and goods to the extent of \$650,000, and most of the goods were purchased within the last six months, while the actual value of the merchandise now on hand is \$150,000 and the value of the outstanding accounts not over \$200,000, and the total assets are not over \$350,000, and the total liabilities exceed the assets by Finding they were bound to fail, it is alleged, the firm arranged a plan by which they would fail and give preference to certain individuals and banks whose legal advisers were the same as those of the firm. To that end they confessed judgments to David A. Kahn, a brother-in-law of Mayer and Benjamin Lindauer, and George Einstein, a clerk in the office of Moses & Newman, attorneys. These judgment notes are alleged to have been excessively illegal, fraudulent and void, and were executed with the express agreement between Lindauer Bros. & Co. and the payers of the notes, that judgments should be entered, and that they were without consideration. By means of the judgment notes and the assignment of their accounts, bills receivable, etc., Lindauer Bros. & Co. divested themselves of all their property, and, it is alleged, it was all done with the express view of evading the statutes of preferences, and their acts constituted ar assignment, and should be so declared. Judge Prendergast will bear the other side to-

LAND PURCHASE IN IRELAND

A Debate in the Commons on a Proposal to Extend the Ashbourne Act.

Gladatone Earnestly Opposes the Proposition. and Demands that the Arrears Question Be First Given Consideration.

Emperor Frederick's Widow Arrives in England and Proceeds to Windsor.

France Declines to Co-Operate with Germany and Great Britain in the East African Blockade-Other News by Cable.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Gladstone Opposes Extension of the Ashbourge Act at Expense of Arrears of Rent. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Madden, Solicitor-general for Ireland, in the absence of Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is ill, brought in the bill to further facilitate the purchase by tenants of land in Ireland by adding £5,000,000 to the amount applicable under the Ashbourne act. Mr. Madden, in explaining the proposed measure, described the Ashbourne act as a great success. There had been, he said, 14,338 signed agreements for the purchase of land, of which 8,632 had been completed. There were only two courses open to the government. One was to abandon the scheme of land purchase, and the other was to extend the act. The fact that the act had been a conspicuous success justified the government in seeking to enlarge its opera-

When Mr. Madden had finished, Mr. Gladstone arose. He was received with prolonged cheering from the opposition. He moved the following amendment to the government pro

"That in lien of voting £5,000,000, it is expedient, in view of the lamentable sufferings arising from recent evictions in Ireland, to extend the land law of 1887 so as to empower the courts to reduce or cancel arrears of rents that are found to be excessive."

He complained that the government had broken their pledge to the House, after obtaining the whole command of the time at the disposal of the members under engagement that no controversial measures should be introduced. Here was a bill of the first importance, challenging discussion. It was submitted with the threat that it would be put forward daily until it was settled. His protest was equally against the mode of presenting the bill and the method in which its discussion was to be pressed. His amendment did not strike at the Ashbourne act, nor would it necessarily stop its operation. He did not desire to stop the operation of the act whatever he might consider its dangers, and he did not oppose the bill because it proposed to keep the act alive, but he objected to it because of the amount demanded. The government ought to have asked Parliament for a limited grant, which would suffice to enable them to continue the operations of the act until spring, when Parliament could reconsider the whole matter. The opposition would cheerfully agree to such an advance, but the government, instead of taking that course, produced a bill involving Parliament in a fresh approval of its land-pur-

chase policy. [Cries of "Hear," "Hear."] Mr. Gladstone continued, stating that it was the manifest design of the government to withdraw the subject of Irish land from the view of Parliament for several years. [Cheers.] That was not the course which could be allowed The opposition was not insensible to the value of land purchase. He did not desire to see the landlords, or any other class, removed in body. He wanted to see them not less, but a great deal more Irish than they are, and to see them residents instead of absentees from Ireland. The principle of the previous land acts was totally different from the Ashbourne act, under which £5,000,000 were obtained, apparently as a precedent for another £5,000,000. thus drawing the House by slow degrees into a system from which there was escape from putting the land the hands of the state, making the State the immediate landlord without proper guarantees. How different was the proposal from the Liberal side, when Mr. Trevelyan laid down the principle that the government should not ask the national tax-payers to advance purchase money unless the tax-payers in Ireland evinced confidence in the tenants by offering local guarantees. He [Mr. Gladstone] had always objected to the Ashbourne act as giving the initiative of purchase to the landlords, whom he considered second, as the peasants ought to have the initial view. If an imperial guarantee was ever given for the purchase of land in Ireland the security must convey a moral certainty from the government. [Cheers.] What reason had the government for refusing with such tenacity to deal with the arrears? Were they the mens of insuring the servitude of the tenant! [Parcellite cheers.] It was certain that this bill would give the landlords a leverage to bring up rents, while it would enable only a handful of tenants to acquire holdings. Certainly, it would assist the government in their land-purchase scheme, but under what inadequate and precarious security for the repayment of advances! Doubtless the Irish tenants could be praised as scrupulous in the payment of fair rents, but if another collapse of agricultural prices occurred, the farmers might be unable to pay their installments under the bill. The government were not justified in relying upon the tenants' will to pay, after the recent declaration of Lord Salisbury that the majority of 3,000,000 in Ireland were bent upon putting down the minority of 2,000,000 in order to get and rifle their pockets. [Cheers.] If Irishmen had no respect for the pockets of their countrymen, were they likely to respect the English exchequer! Were those who have been thus described by the head of the government, the people to be trusted as debtors of the state! [Laughter and cheers. | This land purchase had no immediate claims to the character of the arrears question. The tenante themselves had urgently demanded a settlement of arrears. A similar necessity had been acknowledged in the case of the crofters of Scotland. Much greater had been the need of Ireland, where the arrears were running without limit, and led to a paralysis of the farmers' engagements and an unceasing flow of evictions. Evictions upon arrears prevented the tenant from obtaining the benefit of judicial rept. ["Hear." "Hear."] The arrears were thus a weapon against the tenants, defeating and annulling the land law which had been passed for their benefit. They made the landlords masters of the land act and masters of the conditions for the cales of the land and the fortunes of the tenants. If the government had the tenants' welfare earnestly at heart; if, instead of supporting the landlords, they meant to relieve distressed tenants, they would deal with arrears instead of pressing a dangerous measure which provided machinery for preventing a reduction of rent, and which afforded facitities for augmenting reuts and multiplying

evictions with all their horrible incidents. He

asked the House to intervene and prevent a re-

currence of mischief too certain to ensue, per-

haps on a greatly augmented scale, under the

government's policy. Let them do justice to

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer,

denied that the government were pledged not to

introduce controversial measures during the

if the government had asked sufficient to keep

the act in operation until the next session, it

would have been granted, was incorrect. Steps

were taken to ascertain whether such a proposal

Ireland in the matter of arrears. [Cheers.]

was desired by the tenants, and he hoped the House and the country would perceive that they were dealing with land purchase, which was not incompatible with dealing with arrears. The government was prepared to deal with arrears in due course of time. The suggestion that they were practically assisting the landlords in a conspiracy to allow the arrears to continue and to encourage evictions was so absurd that it was

o'Brien maintained that the bill would make rich tenants richer, but leave the poor cotters in the west in as bad a position as ever. It was merely a plan to shovel English gold into the pockets of the Irish landlords.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal, severely consured the manner in which the government were thrusting the bill upon the House. Before

proposing the extension there ought to have

been a select committee to inquire into the working of the Ashbourne act.

FREDERICK'S WIDOW. She Arrives in England, and Is Welcomed by

Her Imperial Mother.

LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The royal yacht bearing the Empress Frederick, of Germany, and her daughters and the Prince of Wales, reached Port Victoria this morning. Queen Victoria and the Princesses Louise and Beatrice left Windsor this morning to greet the Empress on landing. They were joined at Waterloo Station of the London Southeastern railway, in London, by Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, who will accompany them to Port Victoria, and will afterward go with them to Windsor. There was only a small crowd at the station on the arrival of the Queen's train, and there was no cheering or uncovering of heads. The day was over cast. The Empress landed shortly after the arrival of the royal train at Port Victoria. When the greetings were over the whole party boarded the train and proceeded to Windsor, where they press Frederick met in the yacht's saloon. The meeting was affecting. On the way to Windsor the train stopped at the Waterloo station, and Count Von Hatzfeldt alighted. The train was moving on, when the Queen remembered that she had omitted to invite him to be her guest at Windsor, as she had intended to do. Princess Beatrice therefore called out from the window and the Duke of Cambridge from the platform of the car, "Count Von Hatzfeldt, you will accompany us to Windsor." The Count bowed his assent, but the train had started and he was compelled to take a later one. It is evident the failure to invite him sooner was au oversight, and that no slight was intended.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

France Has Not Agreed to Co-Operate with Other Powers in an African Biockade. Paris, Nov. 19 .- In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that France had not engaged to co-operate with England and Germany in a blockade of the coast of East Africa. Both powers, he said, had requested permission from the French government to search ships flying the French flag which were suspected of being engaged in the slave trade or in importing arms into Africa. The government had replied that to search for arms was a natural result of an effective blockade, but it could not recognize the right of England or Germany to search all vessels under the French flag. Certain abuses due to the slave trade might have arisen, but they did not have the gravity with which it was sought to invest them. They were not to be compared with those perpetrated in the in terior or on the coast of North Africa. Nevertheless, a French war ship would be sent to prevent the slave trade being conducted under the French flag. If further action was proposed M.

Defying the Authorities. DUBLIN, Nov. 19 .- Ten thousand persons at er sted to hold a meeting at Rear Cross, County Tipperary, yesterday, in defiance of the govern ment's proclamation forbidding it. The police charged upon the crowd, and dispersed it, many persons being injured in the melee. The at

Goblet declared that he would be guided by cir-

cumstances without in any way sacrificing the

traditions, dignity or interests of the country.

M. Goblet's remarks were greeted with applause.

tempt to hold the meeting, however, was partly successful, as several speeches were made before and after the charge.

Foreign Notes. Mr. Balfour's condition is much improved. Mr. John Bright was resiless during the night and yesterday morning he was much exhausted His bronchitis has increased.

The London Christian World, a journal of im mense circulation and influence, and heretofore stoutly advocating Unionist principles, has been converted to home rule. Mr. Spurgeon started yesterday for the south

of France to recuperate. He was extremely weak, but expressed himself as confident of complete restoration to health. A dispatch from Zanzibar says the Italian

flag has again been hotsted on the Italian consulate and has been saluted by direction of the Sultan. The German government has sent torpedo boat and a dispatch boat to assist in the blockade in the African ports.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

He Brutally Murders a White Man and Is Put to Death by Friends of the Latter.

New Orleans, Nov. 19 .- The Picayune's Yazoo City Pass special says: "A week ago Wilson Arnold, colored, came here and surrendered himself to the sheriff, stating that, in self-defense, he had shot and killed Capt. Robert Johnson, one of the most prominent citizens of the county, at his home near Salarta. This morning a large number of Johnson's friends went to the jail and took Arnold, saying that they intended to avenge the death of their friend and neighbor. Since their departure nothing has been heard from them, but it is reasonably certain that Arnold has paid the debt of his fearful crime. The particulars of the murder are as follows: Captain Johnson had had some words with Arnold, but nothing of a serious nature. Arnold armed himself with a large-rized pistol. walked up to Johnson, who was under the influence of liquor, threw him to the ground, at the same time placing his pistol to Johnson's left temple, and fired, causing instant death. Arnold took an unloaded gun from Johnson and beat his head into a bloody mass. Arnold's wife and two brothers were witnesses to the tragedy, and pleaded for Johnson's life, but Arnold threatened to kill them if they opened their mouths. These facts were given to a citizens' meeting near the scene by Arnold's wife and other witnesses. In the posse to take Arnold there were many colored people, who said that the killing of their old master was brutal, and that his slayer ought to be lynched.

Serious Accident in a Glass-Works. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19 .- The bursting of the blowing trough at Whitney's glass-works, in South Camden, N. J., to-day, released forty tons of molten glass, which ran in a fiery stream, setting the works on fire and causing consternation among the workmen. There were one hundred men employed in the building where the trough burst, and their escape was almost miraculous. The glass is melted in an immense tank. When the blowers are ready for work, a unge iron stopper is drawn out of the tank and the glass flows into a long trough, whence it is gathered by the blowers in their pipes. The trough was partly tilled with the mass when it burst and the molten glass flowed to the ground, where it quickly spread over the entire building. One of the men shouted to the others to run for their lives. They did so, and hardly escaped from the building when it was one mass of flames. The loss to the building is estimated at \$3,000.

Killed in a Caving Sewer.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19 -A new sewer, on Fiftysecond street, caved in about 11 o'clock to-day, killing J. B. Sands, the contractor, and a bricklayer named Charles Baker. The men had gone into the sewer to do some work, when the sides caved in from the constant rains of the past week, burying them under a mass of bricks and earth. When removed from the trench they were both dead. Baker leaves a large famwinter session. Mr. Gladstone's statement that I

Five Men Drowned.

NASSAU, N. H., Nov. 19.—Pilot Evans and his post's crew of four men were drowned off

ESTIMATES ON THE HOUSE

The Democratic Clerk Is Very Loath to Abandon His Claim of a Majority,

And Continues to Figure the Republicans Out of Their Victory, but the Cold Facts Show that He Is Clearly in the Wrong.

Senator Sherman Says He Has Not Been Invited to Visit the President-Elect,

Is Satisfied with His Present Position and Does Not Expect to Enter the Cabinet-Election Methods in North Carolina.

THEY DIE HARD.

Democrats Still Trying to Figure Out a Ma jority to the House.

special to tue indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, Postmaster of the House, who has always been less sanguine of Democratic success than any of his official colleagues, was seen by your correspondent to-day and asked what his figures show as to the political complexion of the House in the Fifty-first Congress. Mr. Dalton replied: "It Seymour, of Connecticut, is elected, the Republicans will have 164 members and the Democrate 161. If Seymour is defeated, the Republicans will have one more and the Democrats one less, and the indications now are that Seymour is defeated. I have not claimed a Democratic majority at any time," continued Mr. Dalton, "and I do not believe that there will be one. Where votes are so close, however, as in the present case, it may be that the official counts will turn the scale one way or the other. I feel confident that if I had a hundred votes in my possession to scatter through the country where I saw fit, that I could give either party a good working majority. I mean by this that | from conversations with them a Tribune correthere are so many members of both sides selected by a narrow margin that a few votes in each of a number of districts would entirely change the complexion of the House." Mr. Dalton's views are conservative, and doubtless he expresses the correct situation.

General Clark, however, hates to give up, and he still figures a Democratic majority. He does this by claiming the election of a Democrat in the Second North Carolina district; of two Democrats in California, five in Maryland and four in West Virginia. The Second North Carolina district has certainly elected Cheatham. Republican. There is still doubt about Clunie's election in California, and Maryland Democrats say that there is no chance whatever that Rayner will receive the certificate as the Representative from the Fourth district of that State. The very latest advices received here to-day from West Virginia indicate that one Republican has been elected from that State beyond a doubt, with one district still so close that the claims of both sides seem to be wellfounded, according to the figures which each presents. As far as can be ascertained after a careful analysis of the figures collated by General Clark, as well as those which have been prepared by the Republican committee, there i no reason to change the pravious statement made in these dispatches, to the effect that the Republicans will organize the House with a majority of three at least, and later returns may increase this to five or seven. to Saturday night Democrats generally,

including those who have the most at stake, conceded that the Republicans would have the organization, but the report of the discovery of errors in the returns from one of the California districts, which give the seat to Democrat instead of a Republican, led every man interested in holding his place in the House to begin figuring all over again, and this was followed by claims in several quarters of Democratic ascendancy in the lower branch of the Fifty-first Congress, but the claims are no better founded than those upon which General Clark bases his estimate, and they contemplate the seating of Rayner from the Fourth Maryland district as well as the Democrat from the Second from West Virginia, and Seymour, (Dem.)

It is unerstood that Senator Quay has secured the service of some of the best lawyers in the country to look after the rights of Republican members-elect, and if there is any attempt made on the part of the Governors of Democratic States to issue certificates to Democrats who have not been elected, steps will at once be taken to secure restraining orders from the courts to prevent General Clark from accepting these certificates until the merits of each case can be inquired into. If Mr. Gorman and his crew of heelers still intend to steal the House, they are keeping very quiet about it, and it is generally believed that the better counsels of the conservative element have prevailed, and that they will now no longer oppose the seating of a majority of Republicans.

How the Touse Was Organized in 1839.

George O Gorham, in Chicago Fimes. The whole number of the votes in the House is 325. If either party sends 163, with certificates of election signed by the Governor or other authorized official, containing the proper recitals to show that they were chosen according to law, and if no one disputes the facts thus stated, all will go smoothly. By common consent General Clark, the Clerk of the present House, will then, without challenge from anybody, call the roll he has made up and conduct the proceedings during organization. But what if neither party has an undisputed majoritywhat if each party comes with 160 uncontested members, and the other five seats are the subject of contest-it then becomes a very important question whether the Clerk shall "judge of the elections, qualifications, and returns" of the five members who hold the balance of power, and if not, how the House can exercise its constitutional power of judging before it is known who are the members of the House.

In 1839 just such a question was presented Congressional Globe, first session Twenty-sixth Congress, page 1). Hugh Garland, a Democrat, was Clerk of the House. In accordance with usage, he called the House to order and proceeded to call the roll. When he reached the State of New Jersey, he declined to call the names of five Whig members, whose certificates, duly signed by the Governor, were in his possession, because he had papers presented him by contestants disputing the facts stated in the Governor's certificates. He insisted that the House must act on the question of which set should go on the roll. This created intense excitement, and for four days no progress was made because the Clerk would not call the names of the five Whig members who had the certificates of Governor Pentington and were prima facio entitled to seats. He never did cail them. Finally, to extricate the House from its dilemma, Mr. Rhett, of Souta Carolina, offered resolution that John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts be appointed chairman of the "meeting" until the house should be organized. Mr. Rhett put the question himself, and it was carried, and Mr. Adams took the chair, thus displacing the Clerk of the previous house, whereupon, says the reporter, "much confusion that he announced to the galleries that if there was the slightest interruption to the business of the meeting he would call on the President for a military force to preserve order." This was on Thursday, Dec. 5. The session began on Mon-

Jay, the 2d. Then commenced one of the most extraordinary struggles that ever engaged a deliberative body. Mr. Adams in the chair and Mr. Wise, the Whig leader, on the floor, insisted

the complainants could vote on that immediate roll-call. Voting by tellers, the result was finally against them by a majority something more than their votes would have overcome. After a continuation of the contest every day until Monday, the 16th, the Demo-crats prevailed in the election of Mr. Harter, of Virginia, the five Whigs of New Jersey having

been disfranchised entirely.
Since that time the usage has been to seat the members having the Governors' certificates, and that safe and natural method will doubtless be continued. But it would not be for the lack of Democratic precedent if the Republicans in the Fifty-first Congress should appeal from the certificates of opposition Governors, and prevent by tumult and dilatory proceedings, the casting of votes by certified Democratic members whose seats are contested until they had worried their opponents into allowing a Republican Speaker to be elected.

Whoever is curious to see how prima facie rights can be disposed of and precedents trampled down to gain a party advantage, should read the first sixty pages of the volume of the Globe above cited.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

He Has Not Reen Inviter to Indianapolis, and Does Not Expect to Enter the Cabinet. Special to the Indisaspelis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 -It is not true, as published, that Senator John Sherman has recoived and declined an invitation from the President-elect to visit Indianapolis. Mr. Sherman, when questioned to-night, would not deny that he had written to and received letters from General Harrison since the election, but stated if he had been asked to go to Indianapelis he should certainly do so, because an invitation from the Presidentelect to any Republican in the country, under the present circumstances, would be like an invitation from the Queen of England-equivalent to a command. With reference to the reports that he was slated for the Cabinet, Mr. Sherman said be knew nothing more than had appeared in the newspapers, and the plans of Gen. Harrison did not concern him any more than other Republicans. He did not expect to be invited into the Cabinet, and is perfectly satts fied with the official position he now holds.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

North Carolina Republican Describes the Methods of the Democrats. Washington Special to New York Tribune.

Secretary Harris, of the North Carolina State Republican committee, and several other North Carolinians were in Washington yesterday, and spondent learned some of the methods employed by the Democrats to suppress the real vote of the State at the recent election and give it to Cleveland and "reform," when it rightfully belonged to General Harrison. It was estimated that there would be an increased Republican vote in the State and in the white districts. where the voters were allowed to deposit their ballots and the same were properly counted, the results showed the correctness of the Republican State committee's estimate. In the portion of the State west of Raleigh to the Tennessee line there were large Republican gains, and it is stated that 20,000 ex-confederate soldiers voted for General Harrison. In the "black" counties, all of which were heavily Republican, the rascality began with the appointment of the inspectors of election. The Democrats had two; the Republicans were entitled to the same number, and the registrar was a Democrat. The Republican State committee recommended intelligent and substantial men for appointment to represent it, but its recommendations were entirely ignored and ignorant and weak men, negroes, for the most part, who could not read or write, were appointed throughout the State at the suggestion of the Democratic State committee, and compelled by threats

In Halifax county, in the Second congressional district, an arrangement was made to When the whites and blacks in alternate hours. the registration lists were alphabetically arranged so as to facilitate matters, and there was not the slightest delay; but when the blacks' turn came they were hampered and delayed by challenges, so that when the polls closed thera were 2,000 blacks who could not deposit their ballots. In one township in this district the original registration books were lost. A second set was made up by election-day, and all the names were there, but when the votes came to be counted, this township was thrown out. There is no doubt that the books were purposely lost, knowing that the vote of the town-

ship would be thrown out. Money was freely used-the Democratic national committee having thrown about \$78,000 into the State at the request of Senator Ransom. There were some tissue ballots used, but only for State and county officers, none having been discovered bearing the names of the national candidates. The details of the frauds perpotrated in North Carolina, when fully made known, will show bow desperate are the Democrats in that State in their endeavors to keep North Carolina, together with four Democrats | it in the Democratic column, and will astonish those Republicans who have not looked into the matter of the real Republican majority that can rightfully be claimed.

"Why," said Secretary Harris, "we could afford to let the Democrats steal 10,000 votes, and then have carried the State for Harrison by a majority of 13,000, but they counted us out by the most barefaced frauds, and have given the electoral vote to Cleveland."

Notwithstanding all the trickery and fraud, the Republicans elect three members of Congress, namely, Cheatham in the Second, Brower in the Fifth, and Ewart in the Ninth districts. The Fourteenth district, which is now represented by Nichols, is lost, but there is a gain of one to the Republicans over the present delegation in Congress. The most remarkable change was in the Eleventh district, where Johnston, the present Representative, was defeated by Ewart, Republican, who has a majority of 1,043 At the last congressional election Johnston had a majority of 4,740, and not only has this been wiped out, but Ewart has been elected by the majority stated above. The district is composed of "white" counties. There was a strong effort made to count in Simmons, Democrat, in the Second district, but it is now out of the hands of the county boards, and the State canvassing board cannot avoid returning Cheatham. It has long been claimed by Republicans that North Carolina belonged to them in a fair election, and the statements made by Mr. Harris and the others now here prove conclusively that this claim is well founded Had there been a fair election, the Republicans would not only have carried the State for Harrison, but would have elected their State ticket and a majority of the Legislature by a good majority.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Points from Gen. Schofield's Report.A Surprising Scarcity of Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- Major-general J. M. Schofield, commanding the army, has made his annual report to the Secretary of War, and in it he calls attention to the reports of the various division and department commanders and other commanding officers. The past year, he says, has been one of peace among the Indians, formorly so troublesome in the Division of the Pacific. The troops have been fully occupied in rifle practice and other duties simulating those of actual war. In the Division of the Missouri, with a single exception, consisting of the suppression of the disorder among the Crow Indians, the use of troops has been limited to the prevention of possible trouble with Indian tribes. The troops of the Division of the Atlantic have been fully and constantly occupied. The system of practice of the artillery with heavy seacoast guns has been steadily developed, and is now adapted for the entire seacoast of the country. The zeal and efficiency displayed by officers and men, and the progress already made, give grounds for confidence that the troops will be fully prepared to handle effectively the weapons of modern conand noise being heard in the galleries and some | struction and of the largest caliber as soon as hissing, Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, said | such weapons can be made ready to be placed in their bands.

General Schofield recommends that two regiments be added to the artillery, without any material change in the number of officers, necessitating the addition of about 5,000 to the number of enlisted men to the number. He alludes to the gratifying fact that no case of yel-low fever has occurred in the army during the

Referring to the fortifications, Gen. Schofield would be acceptable, and the response did not | the bar, on Nov. 12, by the capating of their | on the right of the duly certified Whig members | says that during the past twenty years the neencourage the attempt. The immediate exten- boat during a squall. They were attempting to from New Jersey to vote. With every cossities of the service in the Indian country sion of the Ashbourne act was a necessity. It speak the steamer Cienfuegoe, from New York. motion came up the question whether have caused the posts along the seaboard and